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AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

*Please add the following new paragraph immediately after the title.*

-- Priority Claim

This application is a Continuation of U.S. Patent Application 10/077,299, filed February 15, 2002, which was a Continuation of International Application PCT/CH00/00390, filed on July 18, 2000, which claims priority to German Application No. DE 199 39 023 A1, filed on August 18, 1999, all of which are incorporated herein by reference. --

*Please replace the first paragraph of page 7 with the following rewritten paragraph.*

-- An aperture open in one direction only is formed in the capillary body 10 by a reflux valve 11. The reflux valve 11 comprises a valve ball ~~[[44]]~~ 11' which is pressed into its fitting within the capillary body 10 in a known way by means of a valve spring 12. The valve spring 12 is in turn supported on a valve enclosure 13. --

*Please replace the second paragraph of page 7 with the following rewritten paragraph.*

-- A fluid space is formed between the distal front area of the drive piston 5 and a distal front area of the driven piston 6, said fluid space being occluded fluid-proof by said two pistons 5 and 6 and comprising a first partial space 21 and a second partial space 22. The two partial spaces 21 and 22 are separated from each other by the capillary body 10. The fluid space ~~[[21,22]]~~ is completely filled with an incompressible working fluid. A highly viscous oil is preferably used as the working fluid. --

*Please replace the third paragraph of page 7 with the following rewritten paragraph.*

-- The reflux valve 11 ~~[[,12,13]]~~ only allows a through-flow of the working fluid from the partial space 22 into the partial space 21, and prevents a through-flow in the other direction. --

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*Please replace the fourth paragraph of page 8 with the following rewritten paragraph.*

-- In this state of the device, the partial fluid space 22 exhibits its smallest volume. The partial fluid space ~~[[23]]~~ 21 correspondingly exhibits its largest volume. The driven piston 6 is held in its distal position either directly by the user or preferably by means of a latch. At the same time, the drive piston 5 assumes its proximal position. In this proximal position of the drive piston 5, the pressure spring 8 is tensed between the two areas formed by the collar area of the drive piston 5 and the distance ring 9a. --

*Please replace the fifth paragraph of page 8 with the following rewritten paragraph.*

-- For subcutaneously administering the product, an injection needle arranged at the proximal end of the catheter 20 is inserted, and the latch on the driven piston 6 or the piston rod 7 respectively is released. Under the pressure of the pressure spring 8, a fluid pressure is built up in the partial fluid space 21 via the drive piston 5. This fluid pressure can only be decreased by the capillary 23. Under the pressure of the drive piston 5, fluid flows out of the partial fluid space 21, through the capillary 23, into the partial fluid space 22. The driven piston 6 is moved in the proximal direction by the pressure building in the partial fluid space 22. The partial fluid space 21 thus forms a drive side and the partial fluid space 22 a driven side of the fluid space ~~[[21, 22]]~~ as a whole. More precisely, the drive side is formed by a piston area of the drive piston 5 facing the partial fluid space 21, and the drive side by a piston area of the driven piston 6 facing the partial fluid space 22. --

*Please replace the third full paragraph of page 9 with the following rewritten paragraph.*

-- The concentric arrangement of the two partial fluid spaces 21 and 22 of the overall fluid space ~~[[21, 22]]~~ is also constructively interesting. Through this arrangement, the overall length of the device can be kept short. --

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*Please replace the fourth full paragraph of page 9 with the following rewritten paragraph.*

-- To drive it, the delivering piston 2 is charged with a pressure of about one bar, i.e. it exerts such a pressure on the contents of the container 1. The fluid coupling is correspondingly formed to transmit the force of the pressure spring 8 from the drive side of the fluid space ~~[[21, 22]]~~ onto the driven side. This is substantially achieved by the pressure reducing means formed by the outer sleeve 3, the capillary body 10 and the capillary 23, and by the size ratio of the two piston areas of the pistons 5 and 6. --

*Please replace the paragraph that begins on page 9 and ends on page 10 with the following rewritten paragraph.*

-- After the product has been delivered, for example after the device has been completely emptied, the container 1 can be re-filled to administer product again, or preferably replaced with a new, filled container. Before replacing the container, the delivering piston 2 is retracted by means of the piston rod 7 to the starting position shown in FIG. 1. In the starting position, the piston rod 7 is latched by a suitable locking means. In the course of retracting, the driven piston 6 pushes the fluid out of the completely filled partial fluid space 22 into the partial fluid space 21. In this way, the fluid flows out of the internal space of the inner sleeve 4b, through the opening 14 in the base of the capillary body 10, and via a small intermediate space between the sealing cap 19 and the capillary body 10 to the reflux valve 11 ~~[[, 12, 13]]~~. Under the pressure of the fluid in the partial fluid space 22, the reflux valve 11 opens and the fluid flows through the through-flow formed by the reflux valve 11 and into the partial fluid space 21. Here, the pressure of the pressure spring 8 has to be overcome to advance the drive piston 5 in the proximal direction and ultimately into the starting position shown. The device is then ready to deliver product again. --